

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 6376

BILL NUMBER: HB 1611

NOTE PREPARED: Dec 10, 2008

BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: College and University Police Officers.

FIRST AUTHOR: Rep. Lehe

FIRST SPONSOR:

BILL STATUS: As Introduced

FUNDS AFFECTED: ☒ GENERAL
☒ DEDICATED
☐ FEDERAL

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: This bill allows a police officer appointed by a public or private postsecondary educational institution to exercise the powers granted to the police officer at any location in Indiana if: (1) the educational institution approves the exercise of the powers; and (B) the police officer is engaged in the discharge of the police officer's official duties.

Effective Date: July 1, 2009.

Explanation of State Expenditures:

Explanation of State Revenues: If additional court cases occur and fines are collected, revenue to both the Common School Fund and the state General Fund would increase.

If the case is filed in a circuit, superior, or county court, 70% of the \$120 criminal costs fee that is assessed and collected when a guilty verdict is entered would be deposited in the state General Fund. If the case is filed in a city or town court, 55% of the fee would be deposited in the state General Fund. In addition, some or all of the document storage fee (\$2), automated record keeping fee (\$7), judicial salaries fee (\$18), public defense administration fee (\$3), court administration fee (\$5), judicial insurance adjustment fee (\$1), and the DNA sample processing fee (\$1) are deposited into the state General Fund.

Explanation of Local Expenditures: If more defendants are detained in county jails prior to their court hearings, local expenditures for jail operations may increase. The average cost per day is approximately \$44.

Explanation of Local Revenues: If additional court actions occur and a guilty verdict is entered, local governments would receive revenue from the following sources: The county general fund would receive 27% of the \$120 criminal costs fee that is assessed in a court of record. Cities and towns maintaining a law enforcement agency that prosecutes at least 50% of its ordinance violations in a court of record may receive 3% of the criminal costs fee. In addition, several additional fees may be collected at the discretion of the judge and depending upon the particular type of criminal case.

State Agencies Affected: Department of Correction; State colleges and universities.

Local Agencies Affected: Trial courts, local law enforcement agencies.

Information Sources: Indiana Sheriffs' Association, Department of Correction.

Fiscal Analyst: Chuck Mayfield, 317-232-4825.